THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 39
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL, NO. 33

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6w.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.0
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
On column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Isaac Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—E. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Asb'y. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Gross, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. Moltzon.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seat's free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. P. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—3 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Prime.
Sunday Services—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ju printed and neatly bound in small books, n hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSNESTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.21,'74-y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell "The People's Common Sense Medical advertiser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D. The most readily selling book out. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address the Author at Buffalo, N. Y.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July 1,'73-y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74-y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74-y

A. CREVELING SMITH. BERWEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1,'73-y

C. R. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74-y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,500,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	800,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	250,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,925,000

March 26,'74-y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to, Exchange Block, second door above Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '75—tf

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS,
Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
☞Orders solicited and promptly filled.
May, 25,'75-1y

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest Improved Porcelain Teeth, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July7,'73

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July 1,'75

BROWN'S HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
A good stable in rear of Hotel.
Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to. N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYPARD, P. O. Box 154, Brooklyn, N. Y. July 2, '75-6m

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2.
Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 10 or more only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 15'75-1y.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,

always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING,

also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 '75-1y

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HAS removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1873—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, ilm hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and Mckelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing as cash.
July tf A. S. CROSSLEY.

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

They will have on hand or manufacture to order BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,

and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at low as can be afforded.

share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

Aug. 14,'74—1y.

A GREAT STRIDE!

—:o:—

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

—:o:—

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND

CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,

and all kinds of

Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Jan. 8, '75—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

TREES SEEDS

FOR FALL PLANTING, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries and other small Fruits, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c.

SEEDS for FALL SOWING. Seed Wheats, (see price list) Orchard, Ky. Blue, Herds, (Red Top,) Clover, Timothy and other Grass Seeds; Turnip Seeds of all kinds; Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Hedge and Tree Seeds.

BULBS.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies and other Bulbs for Fall planting; Horticultural Goods, Terra Cotta Ware, &c. Send for price list, or enclose 25 cents for Full Illustrated Catalogue. Address,

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
Aug. 20-3m.

Poetical.

THOU AND I.

Strange, strange for thee and me
Sadly afar;
Thou safe, beyond, above,
I 'neath the star;
Thou where flowers deathless spring,
I where they fade;
Thou in God's paradise,
I 'mid the shade.

Thou where each gale breathes balm,
I tempest tossed;
Thou where true joy is found,
I where 'tis lost.
Thou counting ages thine,
I not the morrow;
Thou learning more of bliss,
I more of sorrow.

Thou in eternal peace,
I 'mid earth's strife;
Thou where care hath no name,
I where 'tis life.
Thou without seed of hope,
I where 'tis rain;
Thou with wings dropping light,
I with time's chain.

Strange, strange for thee and me,
Loved, loving ever;
Thou by life's deathless fount,
I near death's river;
Thou winning wisdom's lore,
I strength to trust;
Thou 'mid the seraphim,
I in the dust.

MOTHER.

When she undid her hair at night,
About the time for lying down,
She came and knelt. I was so small
There in my bed her curls did fall
All over me light, gold and brown.

I fell asleep amid her prayers,
Her fair young face (far off it seems,)
Her girlish voice, her kisses sweet,
The patter of her busy feet.
Passed me into charming dreams.

And when I awoke at merry morn,
Through her gold hair I saw the sun
Flame strong, shine glad, and glorify
The great, good world. Oh, never can I
Forget the words: "My darling one!"

Ah! checkered years since then have crept
Past her and me, and we have known
Some sorrow and much tempered joy.
Far into manhood stands her boy,
And her gold hair snow-white is flown.

The world has changed by slow degrees,
And as old days revive, alas!
So much of trouble have the new,
Those rare far joys grow dim, seen through
Sad times as through a darkened glass.

But just this morning, when I woke
How lovingly my lips were kissed!
How chaste and clear the sunlight shone
On mother's hair like gold-dust sown
Athwart thin clouds of silver mist.

—HARPER'S BAZAR.

Miscellaneous.

A Doomed Race.

THE BISON OF THE PLAINS—HIS HABITS, HIS ENEMY AND HIS DOOM.

A correspondent writing from the Black Hills gives the following interesting facts about the buffalo. The account reads like a fancy sketch, but any western man will testify to its entire truthfulness:

Forty years ago the buffalo ranged from the plains of Texas to beyond the British lines, from the Missouri and upper Mississippi to the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains. Every portion of this immense area was either the permanent home of great numbers of buffalo, or might be expected to have, each year, one or more visits from migratory thousands. Hunters' tradition says that the first great break in this regular irregularity occurred about the winter of 1844-45, in that portion of the country known as the Laramie plains. That whole section was visited by an extraordinary snow storm Contrary to all precedent, there was no wind and the snow covered the surface evenly to the depth of nearly four feet.

Immediately after the storm a bright sun softened the surface which at night froze into a crust so firm that it was weeks before any heavy animal could headway over it. The Laramie plains being entirely surrounded by mountains, had always been a favorite wintering place for the buffalo. Thousands were caught in this storm and perished miserably by starvation. Since that time not a single buffalo has ever visited the Laramie plains. When I crossed the plains in 1868, the whole country was dotted with skulls of buffaloes, all in the last stages of decomposition, and all apparently of the same age, giving some foundation for the tradition. Indeed, it was in answer to my request for explanation of the numbers, appearance and identity of age of the skulls that the tradition was related to me by an old hunter, who, however, could not himself vouch for the facts.

A curious fact illustrating the habits of these monarchs of the plains is cited by our author, as is a leaf from the unwritten history of the buffalo, taken from the era when the Pacific railways first spanned the continent. The winter of 1871-72 was unusually severe in Arkansas. The ponds and the smaller streams of the north were all frozen solid, and the buffalo were forced to the rivers for water.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad was then in process of construction, and nowhere could the peculiarity of the buffalo, of which I am speaking be better studdied than from its trains. If a herd was on the north side of the track it would stand stupidly gazing and without symptom of alarm, though the locomotive passed within a hundred yards. If on the south side of the track, even though at a distance of one or two miles from it, the passage of a train set the whole herd in the wildest commotion. At its full speed, and utterly regardless of consequences, it would make for the track on its line of treat. If the train happened not to be in its path it crossed the track, and stopped satisfied. If the train was in the way each individual buffalo went at it with the desperation of despair, plunging against or between locomotive and car, just as the blind madness chanced to take them. Numbers were killed, but numbers still pressed on to stop and stare as soon as the obstacle was passed.

After having trains ditched twice in one week, conductors learned to have a very decided respect for the idiosyncracies of the buffalo, and when there was a possibility of striking a herd "on the rampage" for the north side of the track, the train was slowed up and sometimes stopped entirely. Late in the summer of 1837 a herd of probably 4,000 buffalo attempted to cross the Southern Platte near Plum Creek, The river was rapidly subsiding, being nowhere over a foot or two in depth, and the channels were filling with loose quicksand. The buffalo in front were hopelessly stuck. Those immediately behind, urged on by the horns and pressure of those yet further in the rear, trampled over their struggling companions to be themselves engulfed in the devouring sand. This was continued until the bed of the river nearly half a mile broad, was covered with dead and dying buffalo. Only a comparative few crossed the river, and these were soon driven back by hunters. It was estimated that considerably more than half the herd, or over 2,000 buffalo, paid for this attempt with their lives.

There is a very marked and curious difference between buffaloes and domestic cattle. The cow seems to possess scarcely a trace of maternal instinct, and when frightened will abandon her calf without the slightest hesitation. The duty of protecting the calf devolves entirely upon the bulls.

I have seen evidences of this many times, but the most remarkable instance I have ever heard of was related to me by an army surgeon, who was an eye witness. He was one evening returning to camp after a day's hunt, when his attention was attracted by the curious action of a little knot of six or eight buffaloes. Approaching sufficiently near to see clearly, he discovered that this little knot were all bulls, standing in a close circle with their heads outward, while in a concentric circle at some twelve or fifteen feet distant sat licking their chops in impatient expectancy at least a dozen large gray wolves, excepting man, the most dangerous enemy of the buffalo.

The doctor determined to watch the performance. After a few moments the knot broke up, still keeping in a compact mass, and started on a trot for the main herd, some half a mile off. To his very great astonishment the doctor now saw that the central and controlling figure of the mass was a poor little calf, so newly born as scarcely to be able to walk. After going fifty or a hundred yards the calf laid down. The bulls disposed themselves in a circle as before, and the wolves who had trotted along on each flank of their retreating supper, sat down and licked their chops again. This was repeated time and again, and although the doctor did not see the finale, it being late and the camp distant, he had no doubt that the noble fathers did their whole duty by their offspring and carried it safely to the herd.

When feeding, the herd is more or less scattered, but on the approach of danger it closes and rounds into a tolerably compact circular mass. Although there is not a particle of danger in approaching such a herd, in it a novice requires an extraordinary amount of nerve. When he gets within 300 yards, the bulls on that side, with head erect tail cocked in air, nostrils expanded, and eyes that seem to flash fire even to that distance, walk uneasily to and fro, menacing the intruder by pawing the earth and tossing their hugeheads. The enemy still approaching, some bull will face him, lower his head and start on a most furious charge. But, alas for brute courage! when he has gone twenty or thirty yards Mr. Bull thinks better of it, stops, stares an instant, and then trots back to the herd. Another and another will try the same game, with the same result and if in spite of these ferocious demonstrations the hunter still approaches, the whole herd will take incontinently to its heels. This bullying proclivity combined with his natural indisposition to get out of the way, has been the cause of the death of thousands at the hands of men to whom buffalo killing was no novelty, who needed no meat, and would not have gone fifty yards out of their way to kill; but in whom opportunity so roused that spirit of murder which is inherent in every sportsman's breast, that the temptation was too strong to be resisted.

The Language of Signs.

A Spanish ambassador, of princely birth, accredited to the Court of St. James, dining with King James the First, of England, expressed his ideas to the King that he was always of the opinion that some code of signs might be established whereby a universal understanding could be obtained among nations of different languages. The King, a vain monarch, and anxious to display to the ambassador the resources of his kingdom, immediately answered that he had himself given this subject much attention, that he had instituted a chair of language in one of his northern universities. The ambassador, in ecstasies, insisted that he should set out immediately, and realize the visions of his youth. The remonstrance of the King as to the perils and distance of the journey, &c., was of no avail, and the ambassador started on his journey. Although the King was a notorious boaster, he did not wish that foreign courts should lose respect for him, and started couriers post haste to apprise the city, and promised his favor *to get him out of the scrape*. It so happened that there was a butcher in the city who had only one eye, but brass enough for a dozen. The provost and magistrates accordingly in solemn council assembled, after the arrival of the king's message, summoned the butcher to their presence and offered him a rich reward if he would go by their directions. He was accordingly initiated into the mysteries, which was to be silent, whatever was spoken; and the second to get accustomed to making a bow in a professor's regimentals.

The ambassador at last arrived, and was received with great honors. According to his desire, he was immediately ushered into the hall where the great professor was in waiting. The ambassador, on entering, bowed—the professor bowed; the ambassador held up one finger—the professor held up two fingers; the ambassador held up three—the professor closed his fist; the ambassador took an orange out of his pocket—the professor took some oat-meal crumbles out of his pocket; the ambassador then bowed and retired to the council, who were anxiously waiting the result of the interview.

They inquired, with some trepidation, the result of the interview. "Oh, it was grand," replied the ambassador. "When I entered I bowed, by which I meant to say, I respect your learning. The professor bowed his thanks to me. I held up one finger, to say there is one God. He held up two, meaning, You have forgotten the Son. I held up three fingers, to acknowledge the Holy Trinity. He held up his fist, meaning they are one. I showed him an orange, to show him the production of my country. He showed me some oat-meal bread, to remind me that nature was good to all. Oh, he is a wonderful man!"

The butcher said:—"The fool came into the room and looked at his shoes, and I looked at mine. He held up one finger, to tell me that I had but one eye. I held up two fingers, to let him know that my one eye was as good as his two. He held up three fingers, to let me know that we had but three eyes between us. I took that as an insult, and shook my fist at him. He saw I was angry, and offered me an orange, but I told him oat-meal bread was better."

Restraint of Social Life.

It is common supposition that wealth and station bring with them a proportionate freedom of action. The poor long for riches, not merely for the sake of the increased comforts and opportunities they offer, but also for the blessed privilege, which they think they would then enjoy, of doing as they please. Something of this is undoubtedly true. Plentiful means take of the grinding necessity of continuous labor in one direction, although often the care and anxiety that are substituted prove as heavy a burden to bear. But in many other points the drift is in exactly the opposite direction. The order, dignity, etiquette and ceremony of the wealthy classes impose checks and restraints which would be insupportable to those unaccustomed to them. Probably no family in all England do less "as they please" than the royal family. They are bound by innumerable forms, checked by the most absolute laws, and restrained within the narrow limits of court etiquette as to their most trivial actions. Of course, as monarchy declines, these restraints become less severe; yet even in our own republican land they are by no means, wanting. Perhaps it is not possible, nor advisable, that they should ever wholly cease. Wherever order reigns these checks upon impulse must exist. Even the stated meals and the general decorum of a decent household impose a certain restraint upon all its members, which would not be felt if the loaf were always handy, and nothing intervened between the sense of want and its immediate satisfaction. At the time when forks were first invented, certain protests were made against them under the plea that "God gave men good meat and they were become too proud to touch it with their fingers," when, no doubt, the real objection to them lay in the trial of patience which the new method imposed, and the delay to the satisfaction of appetite which it caused to the uninitiated. Such simple refinements use has now changed from painful restraints to necessary comforts; but from them, up to the complicated etiquette of a Chinese Court, which is said to require years to learn, there is a series of steps, each one placing an additional check upon the impulses, and causing an increased delay in the satisfaction of the desires. Every thoughtful person, in whatever rank of life he moves, is conscious of these social restraints in some degree, and those who live in the humblest and simplest manner may find a material consumption for their privations in their freedom from the many restrictions which the style and form of a high station imposes.

It becomes, however, a serious question, which we should fairly settle for ourselves, how far it is wise and right to submit to these social checks, and at what point we should resist them. Of course no abstract rules can guide us in this matter. What is a troublesome luxury, or a needless form, in one country or age, is a necessary comfort or a gentle courtesy in another; different circles and different positions demand a certain degree of conformity to prevalent custom. Yet, with every allowance for these differences, there is still a wide margin for our choice. There is a certain degree of conventional regulations which is simply rude, and subverts social order without any good result. To appear in company with negligent attire, to omit small tokens of respect, to eat in a hasty and uncouth manner, to indulge in any habits offensive to the feelings of others, will simply render the offender an intolerable nuisance, and shut him out from the society which he thus insults.

There is, however, far more danger of the other extreme. We are not so apt to be dazzled by the glitter of a style of living beyond our own, that we are willing to sacrifice much real comfort, time, money, thought, and even principle, to imitate it. In the one matter of dress, for example, it is astonishing to see how gladly many persons will lay down their individuality, their taste, their comfort, their health and their judgment at the shrine of fashion. Others, to satisfy the supposed claims of politeness, will forfeit sincerity and truth; or, to copy the style in which the wealthy live, they will part with their domestic freedom and happy simplicity, and sometimes with even integrity itself. To gain admission to some coveted circle, or to retain their positions in it, some will sacrifice true friendship and good advice; or, to avoid the sneer of an evil companion, they will relinquish their innocence and peace of mind. All such checks upon our self-respect and purity, upon our good sense and comfort, and upon our health and happiness, we should resist will all the powers we possess. No social restraints should ever be permitted to bind our sense of duty, to fetter our generous impulses, to curtail our domestic joys, or to interfere with physical health and mental progress. Those on the other hand that are purifying and elevating in their influence, that check selfishness and curb evil passions, we should welcome as benefactors; while those which are simply innocent and harmless regulations of social custom we may willingly observe, because they oil the wheels of social life and prevent unpleasant friction. It will require all our judgment and discretion wisely to discriminate between these various kinds of social restraints, and to decide the limit of their authority over us; but the very effort to do this is in itself an important culture, and will yield good fruits in strengthening moral principle and elevating the character.

There is a good story of General Sheridan in this week's *Independent*. The Rev. Wm. M. Baker says: "The papers say that Gen. Sheridan is to be married to-day. Perhaps so; but I am not so certain of it, remembering an anecdote in regard to the General when I was for a few days, if not upon his staff, assuredly within his circle. A young lady, it seems, was quite desirous the brilliant *sabreur*, who was sojourning under the same roof, should take a walk with her. He declined doing so upon the plea of threatening weather. A little while afterward detected him stealing out of the front door alone. Upon charging him with the inconsistency of his conduct he replied: 'Yes, Miss, yes.' The weather is too bad for two of us, but I thought it might be good enough for one."

The above "good story," now going the rounds, was made to do duty about seventy years ago. At that time the parties were Richard Brinsely Sheridan and a maiden aunt. When the Rev. Wm. Baker resurrects it and localizes it as one of General Sheridan's jokes, he states a thing which he knows to be false. Such a theft of an old story is disreputable even in a Brooklyn preacher.

Pennsylvania and New England.

For many years past there has been yielded to New England a supremacy in educational and other matters, for which there is no possible justification. In our geographies we are gravely informed that New England has long been distinguished for the intelligence, industry and enterprise of her citizens; and, in our School Histories, three times as much space is devoted to the Pilgrim Fathers, witchcraft, and her general colonial history of her sister colonies. With a persistency we cannot help admiring her claims for superior intelligence and progress have been so much pressed, that one ignorant of the facts of the case might well suppose that the rest of the States might consider it a high honor to revolve around New England as an educational centre.

But facts and figures, it is said do not lie, and statistics examined and compared, demonstrate conclusively the hollowness of her pretensions claims. To assert that in Massachusetts, the "Banner State," with Boston, the "Hub," the modern Athens, there exists more pauperism in proportion to its population than any other State in the Union, more insufficient prisons, and more unsuitable lunatic asylums, might excite surprise, but statistics prove that such is really the case. But in this article we desire to speak purely of her educational claims, and in doing so, we shall take the benefit of some very interes

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Oct. 1, 1875.

To the Readers of the Columbian.

With this number of the COLUMBIAN my connection with the establishment is again severed. When I returned to it in 1873 my intentions to remain in it for a long time at least, or for life, were firmly fixed, but inexorable death has made it my imperative duty to the living to change my residence to a locality that is too distant to allow me to have business here. Unpleasant as it is to me to refer publicly to strictly private affairs, I am compelled to do so in this instance in respect to the readers of the paper, the remembrance of whose personal kindness and confidence will only be obliterated by the grave, and who are entitled to the true reason of this unexpected change. Aside from the anguishing circumstance causing the change and which no human effort could control, my residence in Columbia county has been of a most agreeable character to me, and has resulted in a degree of high respect for its people which I shall ever warmly cherish.

I pass the paper into the hands of the firm of Brockway & Elwell. The former, though still young, has several times been presented by the Democracy of the county as their choice for Congress, has three times by virtue of their votes represented the county in the Legislature, has repeatedly been otherwise endorsed by them, and has also heretofore for nearly a decade of years conducted he COLUMBIAN, as I believe, to the satisfaction of the party and the public. Mr. Elwell is a son of the respected Judge of your Courts, is a young man of honorable characteristics and promising ability, and a member of the bar who has given more than common evidences of success in his high profession. I therefore have the satisfaction of passing the paper not only into entirely competent hands but into such as you have fully endorsed, and have the ability to make it all that you desire it to be.

In this connection, however, let me remind you respectfully of a fact to which I can freely attest after a long experience in the business, to wit: that *the better a paper is supported the better will any publisher or editor make it.* Therefore if you want a superior paper, the way to reach the end is to give it liberal support. In that regard I have nothing to complain of and have no reason to apprehend that you will not extend the same generous action to my successors

In looking back over my career here I see nothing to regret, or that I would do differently were the same circumstances before me again. I have therefore no apologies to make, but assure you that I discharged my duty as best I could, and if any shortcomings are to be complained of they can only be justly ascribed to want of ability—errors of judgment and not of intention. Although I believe I have at all times enjoyed the strongest friendship and sympathy of my party, it is but just to all to say here that I am not indebted to any for either advice, suggestion or editorial assistance, even to the extent of one word, and whether praise or censure is to attach in any wise to the COLUMBIAN while I was its publisher, it belongs wholly and entirely to myself. I will therefore drop this without obtruding advice or suggestion upon the good people of this county.

Having now fully given proper explanation, I have only to add that I will remain in Bloomsburg until spring, to settle up my business myself in preference to intrusting it to others, and that during that time I may be found at room No. 1, first floor, Columbian building, occupied as a law office by E. E. Orvis, Esq. Although changing my residence before April ensuing, I do not expect to be a stranger here in future.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH.

Libels upon Judge Pershing.

It would require a sheet as large as an ordinary bed quilt to correct all the erroneous statements of the Republican papers in regard to Judge Pershing's votes in the Legislature. But we may here state that it is not true that he voted against the soldiers being permitted to vote in the field, and it is not true that he voted against the bill to prevent the payment of laborers in store orders. It is not true that he voted for the "calamity act," restricting damages for railroad accidents to $3,000 for injury and $5,000 for death, and it is not true that he voted for the repeal of the tonnage tax. He is also charged with voting for and against sundry proposed enactments when he was not a member of the Legislature at all. It would take a man not less than ten years of steady voting to vote for or against all the measures that are now attempted to be saddled upon him.

It is to be noted that all the time during which Judge Pershing was a member the Republicans had the Governor and a majority in either one or both branches of the Legislature, and that that party is responsible for what was done during that period.

Delano Going!

Rather too good to believe, nevertheless it is now certain that Gen. Grant has at length given Columbus Delano, the great head of the Indian thieves, his walking papers, and that after to-day he will no longer be Secretary of the Interior. In the correspondence, Gen. Grant emphatically says that the reason he did not retire the Secretary before is because his removal was so loudly demanded! Truly a magnificent reason for retaining a corrupt official!

Wayne McVeigh, of this State, it is said, is to be his successor. He is a son-in-law of Gen. Cameron. He is a gentleman of ability and good character, who will be creditable to the State, yet it is further evidence that the Republican party in Pennsylvania is merely an appendage of the Cameron family.

The opinion of Judge Elwell, delivered at Danville and reprinted in our local columns, should be read by every body interested in the subject. Judges in different parts of the State have been delivering conflicting opinions as to the proper construction of the new license law, an notwithstanding this variety of views and judicial expression, this of Judge Elwell's is the only one that completely covers the case and perfectly reconciles what to others has been a serious stumbling block: apparent contradictory or inconsistent provisions of different acts of Assembly. That great characteristic which has rendered English courts the purest and most enlightened in the world and which defines law to be the essence of common sense, eminently pervades this opinion.

The Tunkhannock *Republican*, which is a consistent Temperance as well as a violent Republican paper, declines to support Hartranft for re-election.

One thing is certain, the Radical party is the author of the financial legislation under which the country has gone to commercial and monetary ruin.

Volunteers—Volunteering.

It is a well understood axiom with minority parties that volunteer candidates belonging to the majority party always inflict great and irreparable injury upon that majority, and therefore minority parties always encourage them, unless some special reasons require a contrary course. Volunteers may therefore be regarded, and should be considered, the worst enemy any party can have, capable of and inflicting more injury than any other enemy. For that reason the present editor of the COLUMBIAN (now writing) has ever refused to have any business connection with volunteers. He would print neither announcements, cards, advertisements, tickets or handbills for them, or have any thing to do with them, except to oppose them. They are insidious enemies, who stab their party to the heart, while professing and receiving friendship. They are men who to promote selfish interest and ambition are at least willing, if they do not seek (which latter is generally the case though hypocritically disguised) to defeat and destroy their party, to betray the principles they profess, and to sacrifice every patriotic and honorable emotion to gratify their own lust for office, and their object is usually corrupt gain. So much for "volunteers" in general. During our editorial career in Columbia county we have had to confront them in every campaign, and though made to suffer pecuniarily by their enmity we have not profited by the crushing defeat that overwhelmed them.

This fall there will be a less plentiful crop than usual, partly because of late continued defeat, but mainly because the Republican convention gave them a decided cold shoulder, for the reason that they endangered Republican success in electing a county Commissioner. The Republicans have been prevented from bargaining with constitutional bolters in the Democratic party to run one of their number as a volunteer for Treasurer against Dr. McReynolds, firstly because they would in all probability defeat their own nominee for Commissioner, and secondly because Dr. McReynolds' personal popularity is such that he would easily be elected at any rate.

The volunteer field is therefore left to be occupied only by John R. Yohe for Associate Judge and John Ent for Commissioner. As to Yohe we have little to say. We are only surprised that he did not wait to run for President Judge—he is as fit for that as for Associate, and he would be just about as likely to reach it. We think it is palpable that Providence never intended him for a Judge of quarter sessions, no less for a court of common pleas—and it would not be well to defy that authority for shelter under the wing of John R. Yohe.

To the writer of this (the retiring editor) the candidacy of John Ent is peculiarly painful. With his closest relatives we have for many years sustained the most intimate relations of friendship and confidence. For Peter Ent we have felt a respect and confidence, during a long acquaintance, that bordered closely upon real affection, and that friendship was freely and confidently extended to his sons. To be compelled, therefore, to comment unfavorably upon the unjustifiable and ungrateful action of a brother and uncle is any thing but pleasant, but a sense of public duty requires it.

Last year John Ent was a candidate for nomination. By the alteration of a return of one of the Conynghams and the rejection of that of Berwick, a tie vote was produced, and this was followed by an unauthorised, unusual and unwarranted plan of arriving at a result which could only be regarded as a trick. Yet Mr. Ent was eventually declared the nominee, though not upon a ballot. Strained and irregular as this was, his opponent, Mr. John D. Quick, one of the best men in the county, declined to be further regarded as a candidate and declared his purpose to support Mr. Ent, which was honorably carried out. Other persons who entertained the idea of not submitting to the irregular nomination, were deterred from entering the field because of the well known determination of Mr. Quick's friends not to "bolt," and the additional fact, well known, that they would receive no quarter from the COLUMBIAN, notwithstanding Mr. Ent's family relationship to a hostile and unscrupulous interest set up and sustained by the habitual bolters in opposition to it.

When John Ent announced himself as a candidate for re-election this year it was under the distinct pledge of abiding by the action of the Democratic county convention, as is established by the fact that his name was announced in the COLUMBIAN. Overwhelmingly defeated, without even a show of success, he now violates his pledge, refuses to do by others as others did to him, and attempts to destroy the harmony of his party and do all the injury he is capable of to Judge Pershing and the whole State and county ticket, by announcing himself as a volunteer candidate! We will not characterize this conduct in the fitting terms it deserves. The facts exhibit him in a sufficiently objectionable and repulsive light. There he stands! Make of him what you please.

We have only our usual appeal to make, and that is in behalf of the Democratic cause. Every body knows that union and harmony are essential to success and the exhibition of the full strength of the party. Whoever disturbs that is against the party—an enemy to the party. Rally for the great cause—Rally for Pershing—Rally for your own nominees!! The Democracy of Columbia county are strong enough to compel harmony in their ranks. Let them exercise their power and cure the evil that afflicts them.

Consequences of Democratic Defeat.

Political parties are overly sensitive to the elements of success. They will not long adhere to measures or professions that constantly defeat them, however tenacious they may be of deeper principles, as has been illustrated in the latter respect by the Democracy over and over again but more especially since 1860. Therefore if the Democrats are defeated in Ohio and Pennsylvania at the ensuing elections, every body will yield to the policy of severe and rapid contraction of the currency, as the means by which specie payments are to be reached, in preference to the policy proclaimed in the Democratic platforms of those States. Democratic defeat in those States will be sure to compel the party to yield to the policy of contraction. Any man who has judgment will readily perceive this for himself. If voters desire a greater scarcity of money they can reach that end by voting for the Republicans. If they desire better times they must vote with the Democracy to sustain the policy of not contracting the currency further at present.

Prohibition Nominations.

In our local columns we print the proceedings of the Columbia county Prohibition convention, which convened in Bloomsburg on Saturday last. The ticket nominated is composed of men of good personal standing and are probably about equally divided between the two leading parties. For further information see proceedings.

Hundreds of Republicans throughout the State are announcing their determination to support Pershing and Piollet. In the county of Erie alone there are over 200.

The Democratic Financial Plank.

We did not think the Erie covention had any business with Federal finances, and we have not changed that opinion. Having an utter contempt, too, for the ephemeral platform erections of politicians, except when they are confined to the simple re-affirmation of defined principle, or declare opposition to acts of extravagance, corruption and usurpation, or when new parties appear, we seldom give them more attention than we bestow upon other transient sayings. But this one put forth at Erie has been so much misrepresented, and possibly misunderstood, that some comment seems to be necessary.

It is not an "inflation" platform, as the Republican press generally represent, under the lead of reckless papers of their party at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. In that regard it is about as definite as Gen. Jackson's famous declaration that he favored a *judicious* tariff. But it does oppose enforced resumption of specie payment in a way or at a time that will destroy the prosperity of the producing interests, the working men of the country, and give a harvest of gold to brokers, bankers and money lenders at the expense of honest industry. In other words, the Democratic party is opposed to a resumption that will literally confiscate the property of the great mass of the people and place it in the hands of the money lenders, a great portion of whom are Europeans. Because of this feature of the platform, the paid and subsidized organs of the brokers in New York, like the *World* and *Tribune*, as well as the whole kennel of small fry Republican sheets that follow in their wake, charge the Democracy with abandoning the HARD MONEY doctrines of the founders and ablest supporters of the party. Now let us see about that.

When suspension has occurred and paper money has ceased to command specie at the pleasure of the holder, it is plain to every body that it is only a question of expediency as to when resumption shall take place. It must occur at some time, or the paper money will become worthless, and the only question is when? By what means and at what time can it best be brought about, in a way to do the least injury and effect the greatest good? A question of expediency, a temporary measure, can not be distorted into a principle, though principles may be effected by it. The leading principle that governs the Democratic party in the case, and always will govern it, is contained in the fact that that party was founded and is maintained to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. Hence it always defends labor against unjust encroachments and oppression of capital, upon the principle of protecting the many weak against the powerful few. That is just what it did when it (at all times) demanded that bank notes while forced upon the public as a circulating medium should be redeemable in specie at the will of the holder. Hence, also, (and mark for precisely the same reason and upon the same principle of action) it now demands that specie payments shall be reached in a way to do no injury to the people—not by forced enactments of Congress, but by cutting down the expenses of government, by abolishing whole armies and swarms of useless office holders and greatly reducing the salaries of those that remain, by ceasing to make extravagant appropriations of public money and by frugally husbanding all the resources of the nation, and, in short, by confining the government down to only actually necessary expenditure. This will make greenbacks equal to gold and there will then be no more trouble about specie payment, and people can then exchange greenbacks for gold and gold for greenbacks at pleasure. Of course, as declared at Erie, National bank notes must in the meantime be wiped out, which alone will save the people not less than thirty millions a year, and the circulating medium be confined to gold, silver and government notes bearing no interest.

We repeat that the Democracy are in favor of hard money, as they ever have been, and the only point at issue is how to make the immense load of eight hundred millions of paper money entailed upon the country equal to specie, so that specie payments may be resumed without doing great injury to the country.

Treasury notes, the same as our greenbacks, only not in such small denominations, were issued by the Democratic administrations of Madison and Van Buren, with the approbation of those great apostles of Democracy, Jefferson and Jackson. All these had to deal with the question of resumption of specie payments, and all insisted firmly that it must be effected in a way to do no injury to the business of the country and to the great body of the people. The mere interests of bankers and brokers were never allowed to control by the Democracy and ought not to be permitted to do so now

It is seen, therefore, that all the blabber of the Republican newspapers about the Democrats abandoning their hard money doctrines is sheer blubber, and that the party stands where it always did, upon the great fundamental principle of THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER.

Carl Schurz.

This unmitigated demagogue and mercenary adventurer, after being driven from Europe as a dangerous disturber of the peace, distrusted by all parties there and hated even by his associates, came to this country and commenced a double career of crusader against God and religion and traitor to the laws and peace of his adopted country. Here the same results followed that characterized him in Europe—he was soon despised and execrated by his associates. Attaining high place at the hands of the Republican party, he betrayed it as soon as he found himself despised by it. He joined the Liberals, but true to his instincts he betrayed them before he got out of the chair of the presidency of their National convention. After that, finding no further occupation in this country, he returned to Europe, where he so far succeeded in impressing the Rothchilds and other bankers and heavy holders of American bonds with his importance and influence as a politician in the United States, that they hired him to return and make speeches in favor of a further sudden and severe contraction of the currency, without regard to the interests of the people here but in great furtherance of the interests of European bondholders and money lenders. In a speech recently made at Cincinnati the God defying rascal announced that he and *his* followers were not committed as to who or what party they would support at the next Presidential election. The plain interpretation of this declaration is that he and his followers (if he has any) are in the market for sale to the highest bidder. It is of little consequence who becomes the purchaser, but for decency's sake we do hope he will not be guilty of the meanest of all acts and come into the Democratic party to disgrace it by his presence. He is a scoundrel and knave.

Grant's friends now have hopes that he can be made the hard money candidate for President in 1876, and that the Republican National Convention will re-nominate him on that plank. But he cannot win, no matter what platform he may accept.

The Senatorial Conference.

Pursuant to appointment, the conferees from the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, and Sullivan, met at Williamsport on the 22d inst, but for some unexplained reason those from Montour failed to attend. The conferees present finally adjourned the conference, without formal organization, to meet at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, on the 14th of October. The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* gives the following facetious account of the proceedings.

Something is evidently the matter with the Hon. Thomas Chalfant, Senator from this district and candidate for re-nomination. The candidates and conferees from three counties have been in this city for two days waiting to hold a conference which could not be complete without the presence of Chalfant and his conferees. But they did not come. Those present gathered at the City Hotel Wednesday morning and talked the matter over, and then they went to the Herdic House and talked it over, and finally came down town and talked it over some more. And then they adjourned till yesterday morning, the Columbia and Sullivan county representatives getting a little indignant in the meantime. Yesterday morning all parties—excepting, of course, any body from Montour—gathered down town and had a little conversation, and then they marched up town and had a little more conversation, and a telegram was received from Senator Chalfant that neither he nor his conferees could meet here this week. The conference was thereupon adjourned to meet at Bloomsburg on October 14th; then every body marched down town again. And so it is a question what is the matter with the statesman of Montour. Did he have a hope that the conferees here would get into such a fight that they could only extricate themselves by nominating him, without any of his aid? Or was he afraid to face the music and carry out the promises he is believed to have made when he was nominated at the last conference? There is a story that he promised assistance to both Columbia and Sullivan, and of course he cannot carry out two such promises.

It is not correct that Chalfant made any promise to Columbia county three years ago.

The Republicans, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, say that a Democratic gain of nearly 9,000 in Connecticut, of 32,000 in California and 8,000 or 10,000 in Miane are owing to local causes. It is a curious local cause which is felt at the same time in the opposite extremes of the Union, and which has permeated every State which has voted.

Republican organs are engaged in the work of misrepresenting the Prohibitionists, with a zeal that is worthy of a better cause. It shows that they begin to realize the fact that the good and true men who have acted with them against armed rebellion, to save the nation, do not propose to stand by and see the whiskey ring *destroy* it, just to *save* a party that is proving quite enclusively that it has either outlived its usefulness or got into the hands of bad men.—*Temperance Vindicator.*

NOTICE TO CLERGYMEN.—The *Golden Age* (Tilton's paper,) suggests that preachers who want their salaries raised will please take notice of the Plymouth Church proceedings and govern themselves accordingly. What wretched fellows these "moral idea" teachers are. Beecher preaches and Tilton lectures. The former exclaimed from his pulpit in 1864, "I thank God that Plymouth Church does not contain within its sacred walls a single copperhead." We now second the motion.—*Clearfield Republican.*

HOW CONSISTENT!—We notice that several of our Radical exchanges are pitching into Col. McClure, the editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, and calling him a renegade, because he has abandoned the Radical party. This mode of abuse is a little sarcastic under the circumstances. The same journals who manifest their wrath in this manner fly the names of two renegades, Hartranft and Rawle, at the head of their columns. It is said that the latter never voted a Radical ticket until last fall, and is therefore one of the newest Radicals on the turf. What a jewel consistency is with some people, anyhow.—*Clearfield Republican.*

And Hartranft never voted a Republican ticket until he was put on one himself.

A Contradiction Contradicted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: The statements of your correspondent from Erie of the attack by Mr. Bridgens on Senator Wallace are incorrect. It occurred in my presence, and no such language was used.

A. C. NOYES.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Sept. 11.

The above statement or telegram was published in the *Sun* of the 14th inst. Col. A. C. Noyes emphatically denies having ever written or sent it. R. R. BRIDGENS.

LOCK HAVEN, Sept. 15th.

We have often warned our readers and exchanges against putting faith in any thing that emanated from the New York *Sun*. Whether either, or both, or neither of the above cards were ever written or authorised by the gentlemen whose names are attached can only be ascertained by direct inquiry of them. In any case, honorable newspapers do not give currency to personal quarrels.

The Bugbear of Repudiation.

The city press, in the interest of brokers and shavers, declare that not to contract the currency is repudiation. That philosophy is perhaps neither convincing or logical and very possibly it would be better not to make people too familiar with the crime, as they delight to denominate it. According to these blind teachers the money gamblers may cheat the people till doomsday and there is no moral offence in it, but if the people cheat them in order to square the account it is a crime. But we do not propose to discuss ethics just now.

Repudiation will not come while the people *can* pay. But if contraction is forced to the extent of so completely stripping them that they *can not* pay, who then will call it a crime in them not to do it? People will not starve themselves to raise money to pay interests on bonds the principal of which has already been paid two or three times, and there is no class who depend more upon the retention of the good will of the people than bondholders. Be gentle!

EXPENSIVE BIRD BOXES.—A correspondent writing from Harrisburg, Pa., says:

"The committee that is seeking to investigate the Treasury has unearthed some peculiar items from Mackey's books. One item gives the information that $1,900 was paid for a door to Gov. Hartranft's stable. On another page of the book we are gravely informed that one hundred bird boxes were put up in the State Capitol grounds for $2,500. But each pigeon hole is counted a box, and there are one hundred of these in all the bird houses perched on long poles about the grounds. Therefore, each pigeon hole, or bird box, as the books style them, cost the State $25, while each is really worth no more than thirty or forty cents, or perhaps less. Some $2,300 or $2,400 has been realized by some one from this source alone.

The Republican papers say the stable doors referred to are made of pine. If it costs the State $1,900 to make a pair of pine doors for Gov. Hartranft's stable, it is worse than though they were made of walnut.

It may be claimed for Hartranft that he fought against traitors, but Pershing's whole public life has been a battle against thieves, and as the State is in more danger just now from thieves than it is from traitors, there is need of an honest Statesman at Harrisburg rather than a soldier who is weak in the Cabinet.—*Patriot.*

Judge Pershing's Acceptance.

HIS INTERPRETATION OF THE ERIE PLATFORM—HE WILL NOT RESIGN.

POTTSVILLE, Penna., September 23, 1875.—GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th inst. informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Erie on the 8th inst. I avail myself of the earliest time of relief from judicial duties to reply. The issues which so long divided the people of the State and nation have lost much of their former importance; many of them have been permanently settled by constitutional amendments. Of those who were politically opposed to each other during the war, thousands have formed new political relations. In the South the Republican party is now a powerful organization, and constiutes the majority in some of the States. Among its membership are found those who were conspicuous leaders in the Confederate army, and who are now in possession of lucrative offices conferred upon them by the National Executive. New issues are now presented for the consideration of the people. The question of the currency is attracting the attention of the thoughtful minds of all parties. Its final settlement rests with Congress and the President. The legal-tender issue has become incorporated into the business of the country, and its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I am opposed in its true sense to inflation, and inflation is not demanded by the Erie platform. The platform stands opposed to any further contract ion of the currency at this time of financial distress, when our workshops, mills and manufactories are closed and thousands of men willing to work are out of employment. To expand the volume of the currency when the people are incurring debts and rapidly contract it when the time for payment has come will prove ruinous to every business enterprise. The attempt to force the country to a resumption of specie payments, under the provisions of the act passed by the last Congress, will only intensify the distress which now everywhere prevails. We must cease exporting gold to pay interest on our indebtedness abroad before specie payments can safely be resumed. I favor such a volume of currency as the legitimate demands of business and the revival of the industries of the country may require. Experience will best determine this, and it is to be hoped that an adequate standard, or test for regulating the amount of currency, may be established by our representatives in Congress. I will only add that I adhere to the doctrine always held by the Democratic party that gold and silver constitute the true basis for a bank-note circulation. This presents a question different from that of a paper currency that is of itself made by the sovereign power a legal-tender, and therefore money.

I will regard it as my highest duty should the action at Erie be ratified by the people to meet the demand for reform in the State government. The taxes paid into the sinking fund have steadily decreased the State debt. It is well known, however, that for years past large amounts belonging to the sinking fund have been diverted from it and applied to other purposes than the payment of the debt of the State. The effect of this is to leave a large indebtedness, the payment of which, with the accruing interest has to be provided for by taxation, which, in many cases, operates oppressively on the mining and other industries of the State. The faithful appropriation of the public moneys to the purposes for which they were paid into the Treasury by the people, would have lessened the amount of taxation now required when business interests are so generally prostrate. Not only should the taxes paid into the sinking fund be promptly and honestly applied to the payment of the State debt, but the condition of the Treasury should be open to the inspection of the people's representatives. The monthly balances in the Treasury, frequently very large, should be used for the benefit of the people, and not converted into a source of private gain to the State Treasurer. To distribute the funds of the Treasury over the State in banks on such terms as will most advantage not the tax-payer, but the officer having them in charge, is to establish a system at once corrupt and dangerous. Reform by holding all public officers to a strict accountability, by dispensing with supernumary officers, and reducing expenses to the lowest practicable amount, thus relieving the people as much as is possible from the burden of taxation, should be regarded as objects of chief importance on the part of the Executive. Labor, the foundation of our prosperity, should be amply rewarded, and to this end such legislation as is just to the laborer as well as the employer should be enacted.

Abiding by the action of the convention in its nominations and declaration of principles, I accept the nomination tendered me with a due sense of the responsibilities involved in an election to the Gubernatoral chair. The nomination has come to me unsought. It found me busily engaged in the discharge of the judical duties intrusted to me by the people of the Twenty-first Judicial district. Yielding to what appears to be their unanimous expression of opinion, I do not propose to tender my resignation to the Governor and solicit votes from the stump. The issues are well understood, and I have faith in the intelligence of the people to decide them. Should they see proper to call me from my present position to a still higher one, I will endeavor to serve them faithfully. To the people of the State I leave the decision of the contest believing that He who rules the destinies of States will guide to that conclusion which in the end will be for the best.

I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully.

CYRUS L. PERSHING.

To Dallas Sanders, E. B. Hawley, S. E. Ancona, William Patton and B. C. Sawyer, Esqs.

Col. Piollet's Letter of Acceptance.

WYSOX, Bradford Co., Pa., Sept. 20, 1875. Messrs. Dallas Saunders, E. B. Hawley, S. E. Ancona, Wm. Patton and B. C. Sawyer, Committee of the Democratic State Convention, appointed to notify me of my nomination as a candidate for State Treasurer: *Gentlemen:*—For the kind words you employ in the discharge of this duty, permit me to thank you. In accepting, as I hereby do, the honorable position of candidate for State Treasurer, allow me to say there is nothing personal in this entire proceeding. My nomination was the unsolicited and free-will offering of the representatives of that portion of the people of Pennsylvania who are anxious, nay determined, to arrest and finally overthrow the ruinous measures that have loaded our people with unnecessary taxation and prostrated the industrial pursuits that afforded the laboring class employment and the means of support for themselves and those dependent upon them. The administration of the State and the National governments has been and is in direct conflict with the true interests of our laboring masses, cannot be upheld by the exercise of the official power or the force of party; nor will an intelligent and thoughtful people (such as characterize our State) forego the principle of sound morality in the conduct of public affairs. The mass of the people in Pennsylvania have for years persistently demanded a true exhibit of the condition of their State Treasury. My nomination is wholly due to a general belief that if intrusted with the office there would be no concealment from the public of its exact condition or current operations. The resolutions embody and set forth the real purpose of the earnest and intelligent gentlemen forming the convention, composed of true representatives in sympathy with the thousands whose enforced idleness is fast reducing them to penury and want, whose occupations and pursuits should be honored and not overthrown. Without further comment, I desire to be understood as giving my unqualified and hearty concurrence to all these resolutions, and I firmly believe, it adopted by the American people as a governmental measure, we will attain immediate relief in all branches of our prostrate industries, and enter upon a new career of prosperity. I am, most respectfully, your friend, VICTOR E. PIOLLET.

Hon. William H Armstrong, of Williamsport, one of the most prominent and honored Republicans of the State, says:

"I fully approved of the financial plank of the Erie platform, and so do the people of my section regardless of party, and I believe that the people of Pennsylvania also approve it. I believed that the business interests of the country can regulate the volume of its currency, under wise laws, better than can any three hundred National Legislators, who will ever expose our currency, and with it our business, to uncertainty."

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Of Schuylkill county.

STATE TREASURER,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Of Bradford county.

Columbia Co. Democratic Nominations.

SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Bloomsburg.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.
REGISTER and RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg.
TREASURER,
Dr. HUGH W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock.
COMMISSIONERS,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson.
JOHN HERNER, Locust.
AUDITORS,
JOHN B. CASEY, Bloomsburg,
MARTIN V. B. KLINE, Catawissa.

Republican State Nominations.

Governor—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
State Treasurer—HENRY RAWLE.

Prohibition State Nominations.

Governor—ROBERT A. BROWNE.
State Treasurer—ELIJAH F. PENNYPACKER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—My wife Ellen having left my house, bed and board, without just cause of complaint, I hereby inform all persons that I will pay no debts of her contracting. JACOB STROUP.
Mt. Pleasant, October 1, 1875.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE COLUMBIAN who are in arrears, and all others who are indebted to the undersigned for Printing, are informed that I will positively call for payment of some one for him will be at room No. 1, Columbian building, for the purpose of settling accounts and receiving payment. All persons indebted are requested to make payment, as I am desirous to close my books as before April, 1876. H. L. DIEFFENBACH.
tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB MANNING, DECEASED.
The undersigned, Auditor to distribute fund in the hands of the Administrator, of the estate of Jacob Manning, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, October 18, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of E. R. Ikeler, in Bloomsburg, at which time and place all parties interested will attend and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in for a distributive share in said estate. P. P. BILLMYER,
Bloomsburg, September 17, 1875-4t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF RICHARD F. KELLER, DEC'D.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Richard F. Keller of Centralia, Columbia County deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel L. Keller of Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.
SAMUEL L. KELLER, Adm'r.
Sept. 29, 1875.

FOR SALE!

A Very Desirable Town Property!

A very desirable Town Property situated on the north-east corner of 5th Avenue and Centre street is now offered for sale on favorable terms. The lot is 160 feet front on 5th Avenue and 200 feet front on Centre street, and contains a large number of apple, peach, pear and plum trees, young and vigorous and in good bearing condition, as also apricot, nectarine and ornamental trees, Raspberries, currents, &c. The house is a large

2½ STORY DOUBLE BRICK,

thoroughly and completely finished and comparatively new, with cellar under the whole, and gas in all the rooms. There is also a STABLE 24 by 36 feet, with carriage house and shed attached thereto, and all other necessary out-buildings on the premises. Both well and cistern water convenient. The fences have all been re-set in a most substantial manner, and the street fronts are paved. Possession given at any time upon short notice. Carpets and some furniture will also be disposed of, if desired, at reasonable rates.

☞ For terms, &c., apply on the premises or at the COLUMBIAN office, to H. L. DIEFFENBACH.

PUBLIC SALE.
OF
Valuable Property.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned, Administrator of Richard F. Keller, late of Centralia, Columbia Co., Pa., deceased, will expose to public sale at the Public House of J. B. Klinger, in Roaringcreek, in said county, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

Commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of timber land, situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, and joining lands of John Mowery, Daniel Gearhart, Frank in L. Shuman, and others, containing

150 ACRES,

All Timber Land, consisting of White and Pitch Pine White and Rock Oak Timber, lying within 1½ miles of the Catawissa railroad.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-half less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi of said sale.

SAMUEL L. KELLER, Adm'r.
ROARINGCREEK, Sept. 22, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be sold at public outcry on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875,

at ten o'clock, a. m., the following real estate to-wit:

All that certain piece of ground situate in Scott township, Columbia county, bounded on the north by lands of A. Snyder, on the west and east by the same, on the south by the L. & B. R. R. Co., containing two acres more or less, whereon are erected a planing mill and all machinery and out building and two dwelling houses.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D Snyder & Co.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VITUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875,

at two o'clock, p. m., the following real estate to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Joseph Beckman and others on the north, of Peter Hagenbuch, on the east, of James Lake on the south, and of heirs of John Stobson, deceased, on the west, containing about eighty-six acres more or less, on which are erected two frame dwelling houses, a bank barn and out-buildings with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Creveling.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the premises on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1875,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate to-wit:

All that certain messuage of land situate in the village of Light Street, on the east side of a public road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, bounded by the public road aforesaid, lands of George Sharp, George John Peter Waltz and Matthew McDowell, containing 7 acres and 124 perches of land, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of F. P. Kelley.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, will be sold at public outcry on the premises on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1875,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate to-wit:

The following described building and lot of ground of James Jennings, to-wit: Located on a lot of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded as follows: on the east by Paxton street, on the north by property of George Jones, on the west by land of the Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Co., on the south by lot of James McCullough, it being a frame stable sixteen feet front by twenty-five feet deep and fifteen feet high.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Jennings.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875 Sheriff.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed an Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of J. J. Reagland, of Centralia borough, in Columbia county, and has taken upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to settle with him, adjust and pay to himall accounts, debts and dues of the said J. J. Reagland; and those having claims to submit them to the Assignee properly authenticated.

MARTIN GASS,
Sept. 3-6t. Paxinos, Northumberland Co., Pa.

PHOSPHO-FISH

GUANO.

ANALYSIS.

Moisture, det. at 100 c.	11.77
Organic Matter, 24.28, capable of producing Ammonia,	5.18
Soluable and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid,	5.64
Equal to Precipitated and Bone Phosphate,	12.31
Undecomposed Bone Phosphate,	15.30

PRICE, $38 PER TON.

Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each.

BAUGH & SONS.
Sole Proprietors,
No. 20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia,
AND
No. 168 South Street, Baltimore.
Sep. 29-2t.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILL.
ESPY, PA.
STOUT & BREISCH, PROPRIETORS.
General dealers in Flour, Grain, Feed, &c. Custom done to order. Sep 2t.*

NORMAL HALL LETTING.

THE TRUSTEES of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg will receive proposals until Wednesday, October 13th, 1875, for the REBUILDING OF THE BOARDING HALL of said institution, recently destroyed by fire. The building is to be of brick, four stories high, 162 feet front by 42 in depth, and a wing attached 70 by 42 feet. The foundations will be prepared by the Trustees and the material on hand is to be used. From and after Monday, October 11, complete plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of the Bloomsburg Banking Company. Information will at any time be given by calling on the undersigned or either of them. Cash will be paid as the work progresses.

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
L. B. RUPERT,
E. MENDENHALL,
Building Committee.
Sep. 29-2t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS OF George Weaver, deceased, will expose to public sale on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 6, 1875,

on the homestead lot, sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., the following town property, situate in Bloomsburg, to-wit:

No. 1,—

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.30 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	8. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.26 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Subscribers who have paid the retiring editor of the COLUMBIAN in advance will be credited with the amount on the books of Brockway & Elwell. The new firm will also fill all advertising contracts.

See letting of the building of State Normal School advertisement.

The fall term of the Orangeville Academy will open on the 25th inst.

In spite of the bugs, potatoes are said to be plenty every where, and in many localities the crop is said to be the largest ever produced.

Ralph B. Little, Esq., brother of E. H. Little Esq., of this place, has been nominated for President Judge by the Democrats of Susquehanna county.

A correspondent of the Sullivan *Democrat* says "Laporte is a small town but there is a big country surrounding it?" The latter fact will scarcely be doubted.

Emanuel Connor, of Greenwood, we regret to learn, was killed on Saturday last, by being thrown from a wagon. We have not learned further particulars.

The Nonesuch and Rough and Ready base ball clubs played a game at Catawissa on the 25th. The former won by a score of 30 to 15. Scorer, John Gilbert, Umpire, W. A. McFall.

A partial eclipse of the sun came off according to programme on Wednesday morning last. About one half of the face of the sun was shadowed by the moon.

Rev. Buckingham denied to the Prohibitory convention that he had authorised the *Republican* to say that he had no sympathy with the movement. Well, there is a "fib" out somewhere.

The Christian Conference in session at present at Rohrsburg is a success, at least in point of numbers. The Scranton delegation was compelled to lay over at this place on account of inadequate accommodations. The Conference will remain in session during the balance of the week.

There will be a meeting of Democrats of the town of Bloomsburg, on Saturday evening, the second of October, at half past seven o'clock, at the Commissioners' office, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic campaign club.

By order of the Vigilance Committee,
W. J. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

Judge Warren J. Woodward, of the Supreme Court of this State, spent several days in Bloomsburg during the present week, visiting Hon. C. R. Buckalew. Judge W. was formerly a resident of Bloomsburg and President Judge of this judicial district. In point of ability he is one of the foremost men in the State, either as statesman or expounder of the law.

The Briar Creek and Centre Granges of Patrons of Husbandry will have a Basket Pic-nic at the camp ground, on land of Joseph P. Conner, in Centre township, on Tuesday, October 5th, 1875. Addresses will be delivered in the forenoon and afternoon. V. E. Piolett and other speakers will be in attendance. All Patrons, and others are cordially invited to participate.

J. WESLEY BOWMAN,
J. P. CONNER,
Committee of Arrangements.
Centre township, Sep. 29, 1875.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Friday evening, October 1st, this popular and accomplished comedian will appear at the Opera House in this place, in the medley show of "Jakes, the Showman." Mr. Thompson is already known to many of our citizens, and as he comes with a drama of sterling merit, and a superb company, he will undoubtedly have a full house.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The refusal of Mathias Hartman to have his name go before the public as a candidate for County Commissioner, on the Prohibition ticket, the name of J. A. Roberts, of Montour township, has been substituted instead for that office.

PETER A. BALDY,
Chairman County Committee.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

One of the most popular institutions of our town is the Exchange Hotel, kept by "mine host," Major W. B. Koons. It is first-class and in its workings perfect in every detail. As a criterian the laudations pronounced upon it by the traveling public, as well as the public in general, is sufficient. The gentlemanly clerk, Mr. A. E. Miller, is always alert and active, with an eye single to the comfort of the guests of this famed caravansery.

SAD TERMINATION OF A FAMILY FEUD.

On last Sabbath Samuel Bogart, of Rohrsburg, was brought to Bloomsburg, by Constable Hugh Ferman, and lodged in jail to await a hearing for the killing of his father-in-law, Abram Kline, a hotel keeper, also of the same place. The particulars of this unpleasant affair are, as near as we can learn, as follows: For a long time there has been bad blood existing between Bogart and Kline, and on September 7th, after some bitter words, Bogart ordered Kline out of his store. He went, but returned again, when Bogart attacked him with a pitch-fork, inflicting a wound near the left eye, which, it is said, was partially healed at the time of his death. In this connection we have two stories, one that it was the wound from the fork, and another that it was from injuries sustained by the fall. On last Saturday evening, however, Kline died, after lingering nineteen days. Bogart will have a hearing on Monday, October 4th. We forbear giving any of the numerous rumors in regard to the affair as the hearing will no doubt develope the truth.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Normal School, held at the office of the Secretary, on Monday evening last, on a report from the President of the Board, that he had received drafts for all the insurance money on the building, Mr. Barkley offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School are hereby tendered Mr. Freas Brown, agent, and the officers of the Aetna, Royal, Lancashire, Liverpool, London, Globe, Hamburg, Bremen, Atlas and Fire Association, of Philadelphia, Insurance Companies, in which policies were held upon the Normal School building, burned on the 4th inst., for the promptness with which they have made settlements of the respective sums of insurance, amounting in the aggregate to $30.000. Adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees are unanimously in favor of the rebuilding of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and approve of the erection of the same, with the extension of the front to 162 feet, and leaving the back wing upon the old foundation, and making the building brick; four stories high.

The building committee was directed to receive proposals for the entire structure, and also for the separate parts therefore, with a view to the allotment of the contract at the lowest rates. The brick of the burnt building have been cleared off and about 400,000 are saved in good condition. The grounds will at once be cleared off and every necessary preparation be made for building. If the weather continues favorable it is expected that the new building will be under roof within sixty days. The Trustees are proceeding rapidly, but surely and safely, and a better building than ever will soon be up and in use.

IMPORTANT OPINION ON LICENCES.

OPINION OF JUDGE ELWELL ON THE SUBJECT OF DISCRETIONARY POWER IN THE COURTS ON THE SUBJECT OF HOTEL LICENSES.

Before proceeding to hear and decide upon the several applications for hotel licenses now presented to us for adjudication it is proper that both applicants and citizens generally should be informed as to the views held by the court upon the subject of the extent to which the court may exercise a discretion upon the subject of granting or refusing licenses. It is the more necessary that our views be announced because some Judges have held that the discretion committed to them is wholly arbitrary, while others hold that the act of 1875 takes from the courts all discretion and requires them to grant all licenses applied for wichout regard to the public necessities.

In order to ascertain both the power and the duty of the courts in the matter of granting and refusing licenses it is necessary to consider several acts of Assembly relating to the subject. Briefly stated, the legislation upon this branch of the excise laws is as follows:

The act of 11th March, 1834, (pamph. p. 117) gave the several Courts of Quarter Sessions power to grant licenses according to the regulations therein contained. One of these restrictions was that "no court shall license any inn or tavern which shall not be necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers."

In 1856 a law was passed specially providing a mode of procedure to obtain a license. By it the courts were required to fix a time, by rule or standing order, at which applications for licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications might be heard, by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel.

The act of 20th April, 1858, requires the Court to hear evidence other than that presented by the applicant, and to grant or refuse the license in accordance with the evidence.

In 1859 another act was passed providing for a full hearing of the applicant, and of those who might remonstrate and declaring it lawful for the Court to refuse the license when in its opinion the hotel or tavern in question was not necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers. By a proviso to this act the exercise of discretion as to the necessity of inns and taverns is confined to that given by the act of March, 1834.

Again, on the 22d March, 1867, the Courts are authorized to hear petitions and remonstrances and to refuse the license whenever in the opinion of the Court it is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers.

The act of 1872, known as the Local Option law, did not repeal any previous law; it merely suspended the operation of the license law, for the time being, in the counties which voted "no license." When that law was repealed by the first section of the act of 12th April, 1875, the former laws were again called into active operation in the no license counties, and were then the rule throughout the State, unless they were repealed by other portions of this act.

In delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in Schlaudecker vs. Marshall 22. P. F. Smith 203 Agnew J. after stating the several acts of Assembly on the subject of license says: "No subject has been productive of more difference of opinion and practice than this in the different judicial districts in the State. Some judges holding it to be obligatory on the court to grant every license where the applicant has brought himself within the provisions of the law as to the terms of his application, and others holding that they are not bound to grant any licenses whatsoever. Clearly neither opinion is right; the discretion which the courts exercise being a sound discretion upon the circumstances of each case as it is presented to the Court, and not a general opinion upon the propriety or impropriety of granting licenses."

He cites the several acts of assembly from 1834 down to 1872 and from them deducts the conclusion that "it is the duty of the court to hear and determine each case on its evidence and facts; to ascertain the fitness of the applicant and the necessity of the house for the public accommodation." To be a rightful judgment it must be exercised in the particular case and upon the facts and circumstances before the court after they have been heard and duly considered.

It is noticeable that the new law, except in regard to the amount of the license fee and the amount and condition of the bonds required of applicants, makes no mention of a single requisite necessary to the obtaining of a license. As to the citizenship of the applicant—the filing and publication and contents of the petition—the certificate of character, and the action to be taken by the Court upon petition, remonstrances and evidence presented, and also in regard to transfers and revocations of licences, it is silent. Unless, therefore, the former laws upon these subjects remain in force, there is nothing to guide the practice of the Court, or govern its decisions upon license questions.

It is a well settled rule, that a statute can be repealed only by express provision of a subsequent law or by necessary implication; and this can only be when there is such repugnancy between the new law and the old that they can not stand together. "Wherever," says Black, C. J., "two acts can be made to stand together it is the duty of the judge to give both of them full effect; even when they are seemingly repugnant, they must, if possible, have such a construction that one may not repeal the other, unless the latter one contains negative words, or the intention to repeal is manifest by some intelligible form of expression." Brown vs. County Commissioners 9 Harris 43.

There are no words of repeal in the act of 1875, except as to the Local Option law. The natural, if not necessary inference therefore is, that the Legislature intended it to be auxiliary to, and in aid of the purpose of the old law. Instead of evincing any intention to limit or diminish the powers and discretion of the Court based upon evidence, as conferred by former laws, it expressly re-enacts in the same words so much of the act of 1856 as requires "the Courts to fix by rule or standing order a time at which application for licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications for license may be heard by evidence, petitions, remonstrances or counsel." The hearing thus required was not designed to be a mere idle ceremony. Its purpose is fully explained by the acts of 1858 and 1867. It is made thereby to extend, not only to the fitness of the applicant, but the Court is required to *refuse* the license if in its opinion the necessities of the public and the entertainment of strangers or travellers do not require a public house to be kept at the point designated. If the Legislature had intended that the character of objections to a license, should not be as broad and comprehensive as before allowed, it surely would in some way have, at least intimated such intention by appropriate words. In the absence of a clearly expressed or implied intention to abrogate the laws which have for forty years authorized the Courts to hear and pass upon each application according to its merits, I hold that no such intention existed.

It does not, in my judgment follow, that any restriction or limitation of the powers or duties of the Court was intended by the increase of the license fee.

On the contrary it is manifest that the Legislature intended, by continuing the powers and duties of the Courts as heretofore, by increasing the license fee and the amount of bonds, and by adding heavier penalties for violations of the law, and also by imposing further civil liabilities, "to restrain and regulate the sale of liquors."

In the case cited, the present Chief Justice holds this language, "Whether any or all licenses should be granted is a legislative not a judicial question. Courts sit to administer the law of the land, not to repeal it."

The law of the land has determined that licenses shall exist, and has imposed upon the Court the duty of ascertaining the proper instances in which licenses shall be granted, and therefore has given it to the Court to decide upon each case as it arises in due course of law. The act of deciding is judicial and not arbitrary or wilful. The judgment must be based upon the facts of each case as presented.

We hold that these views are applicable to the same extent since the act of 1875 as before. For these reasons we will hear all that may be offered for and against these licenses in order that we may dispose of the applications according to their respective merits.

Public interest is now centering on the approaching Fair, and the number of exhibitors will be large. In the way of horseflesh that enthusiastic horseman, Major W. B. Koons, will not be behind. He is a true horseman in the full acceptance of the term, with a just appreciation of the points and value of the noble animal. His stables, which are attended to with great care, contain several trotting horses that have attracted considerable attention at neighboring Fairs the present season. If the perpetuation of a good stock of the equine race was in the hands of such gentlemen as Major K. there would be little danger of the deterioration that is now in progress from over-running, and other causes.

PROHIBITION COUNTY CONVENTION.

BLOOMSBURG, September 25, 1875.

Pursuant to a call issued by J. M. Harman, and others, a number of the voters of Columbia County convened in the Opera House for the purpose of effecting a county organization of the Prohibition party.

The convention was called to order by J. M. Harman, member of the State Central Committee, at 2 P. M. Prayer was offered by Rev. Stuart Mitchell. The convention was then organized by electing P. R. Baldy, President and L. B. Kline, Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of three consisting of N. P. John, J. A. Roberts and G. W. Correll, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

The Secretary read a communication from Rev. N. S. Buckingham, correcting a statement made in the last issue of the *Republican* as to his position in regard to this Convention.

The Committee on resolutions presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, While we recognize all the accredited moral agencies for the reformation of the inebriate, and the general education of society on the question of temperance, and make use of all the means known to an enlightened philanthropy, we at the same time recognize the fact that the licensed traffic in liquors sustains the relation of an efficient cause to drunkenness and all its direful concomitants. That the dram shop is the chief counteracting force of all temperance efforts, that it both creates the evil demand and furnishes the vile supply by inviting and fostering the drinking usages of society, that it is in fact the stronghold of intemperance, and behind which the enemy is invulnerable to all ordinary modes of attack, and

WHEREAS, this stronghold can only be reached by the force of ballots, and all other political parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy on this question, therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we heartily approve and hereby endorse the platform and principles of the Prohibition party adopted at Harrisburg, June 6th, 1875, and that we accept as our standard bearers for this campaign ROBERT AUDLEY BROWNE for Governor, and ELIJAH F. PENNYPACKER for State Treasurer, and that we will use all honorable means to secure their election.

2d. That the repeal of the Local Option Law by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania was a wicked disregard of the will of a majority of the people in 41 counties of the State, and of a respectable minority in the remaining 26 counties, and that both the great political parties of the State are equally culpable because either party could have prevented this violation of the rights and consciences of the people.

3d. That we have lost all confidence in these great political parties so far as sympathy with the temperance cause is concerned.

4th. That we deny the insinuation and charges made by our enemies, that in this movement we are designedly or ignorantly working in the interest of either of those political parties.

5th. That prompted by convictions of duty to our fellow men, our country and God, we declare our purpose to vote the Temperance Prohibition ticket, and will use our personal influence in its behalf.

6th. That we immediately proceed to organize this county by the formation of a county committee, consisting of well tried temperance men.

P. R. Baldy was elected chairman of the county committee with power to add to the committee one voter from each ward and township in the county.

The convention then nominated the following

COUNTY TICKET.

State Senator—E. M. Tewksbury, Catawissa.

Associate Judge—J. M. Harman, Orange.

Commissioner—J. A. Roberts, Montour township.

Treasurer—G. W. Correll, Bloomsburg.

Prothonotary—Perry Black, Rohrsburg.

Register and Recorder—P. R. Baldy, Catawissa.

Auditor—M. M. Appleman, Greenwood.

The Secretary was authorised to kindly request the editors of the county papers to publish the proceedings of this convention. Adjourned.

L. B. KLINE, Sec'y.

We have ever been an advocate of frugality and economy, but upon the same principle that requires people to clothe themselves decently and keep their faces clean, we insist that every thing should be done decently and in order, and in a creditable way to the people concerned. We are led to this course of remark by the action of the Columbia county Agricultural Society. In the direction of horse racing, and some other humbugs, its officers are liberal and even prodigal. In reference to premiums on the productions of the county they are parsimonious and mean. The press is almost utterly ignored, and except for the generosity of the editors the public would scarcely know that a fair was ever held. Even in the printing of hand bills they are so close fisted as to prices that printers cannot afford to give them a decent bill. That of this year is utterly disgraceful to the county as well as to the society and officers whose names are printed or daubed upon it. This much by way of indicating a reform that seems necessary for the credit of the county and every body in it. The writer of this has now no pecuniary interest in the subject and may therefore speak plainly, without the suggestion presenting itself that he is endeavoring to promote his own interest.

A little local of a few lines in one of our columns is the extent of creditable advertising the officers of the Society seem to think it is proper to do.

A political change in Pennsylvania proportionate to that in Maine will give Pershing and Piolett a majority of fifty thousand. All the signs are propitious.

Mr. G. E. Myers, late foreman and local editor of the COLUMBIAN, has taken charge of the *Mountain Echo*, at Shickshinny, and will hereafter be its principal editor. Mr. Myers is a good printer and business man, and possesses promising ability as a writer. If supported, as he will no doubt deserve, he will soon make the *Echo* a valuable and creditable local institution, and with the addition of some experience will become a successful and popular writer. There is no more creditable sentiment than that which disposes generous hearted people to aid and encourage young men of good habits and laudable hopes of working their way to prominence and usefulness. We hope, therefore, that the people of Shickshinny will appreciate our young friend and fully exhibit the virtue we have alluded to.

Col. Grotz some time ago presented the editor with a sack of flour manufactured by the Metropolitan Middlings Purifying Company at Hagerstown, Maryland, from which we had some of the best bread we have eaten since blue stem wheat went out of fashion. The process, we are informed, first cleans the grain of every particle of dust or dirt—in fact thoroughly scouring it—and then it is shelled. It is certainly a very superior article.

Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., has accommodations for 175 boarders and 200 day scholars. Students received at any time and charged for board from the time of admission. Students prepared for college, teaching and business. Commercial course and telegraphy unsurpassed. Common English studies thoroughly taught. College preparatory course equal to that of any other school. Send for a catalogue and a Commercial Journal to Rev. D. Copeland, Ph. D. Commercial students address Prof. L. L. Sprague.

VINE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING.

Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., so long and favorably known as the wine man of New Jersey, expects a larger yield of grapes this year than usual, and has reduced the price of his four year old port so as to bring it within the reach of the poorer families who need a pure and rich wine for medicinal purposes. Mr. Speer's mode of fermenting and keeping his wine differs from the usual methods. This is the reason why it is so much superior in quality, but it requires four years management and changing of temperature in order to make such a perfect fine wine as it is; the knowledge of changing to various temperatures at different times, and at the right time, is where he has the advantage of getting so rich a wine without the use of liquor. Large quantities of Speer's Port Grape Wine have been ordered to South America, and by Europeans. Physicians recommend it as superior to most of the European wines. It is dealt in largely by druggists.—*Daily Express.*

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS!

Buy them, try them and you will always want them. For sale at McKinney's who is sole agent for Burt's fine Shoes.

Ladies, when you are in want of Goods drop in and see how low Clark & Wolf are offering their large stock for cash.

You can get Hill's Semper Idem or Fruit of the Loom bleached muslins, one yard wide, at Lutz & Sloan's for 12½ cents per yard or 12 cents per yard by the bolt. Appleton A brown muslin 11 cents per yard or 10 cents yard by the bolt. Good dress calicoes 8 cents per yard, best quality 10 cents.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Latest Styles!
Lowest Prices!
Largest Stock!
At D. Lowenberg's.

Lutz and Sloan have received their new goods and are opening them at extremely low prices for *cash* only.

Now open, a full stock of foreign and domestic Dress Goods, the best and largest ever had by us, at prices extremely low for cash at Clark & Wolf's.

Boots for fall trade at Knorr's—just received—try them.

Wanted, a man to work on coats, also girls to work on pants and vests, for Wm. Morris & Co.

A full stock of hosiery, both woolen and cotton, very cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

The Columbia county Fair will pe held at Bloomsburg, October, 13, 14, and 15. The prospects for a grand exhibition are flatering. Excursion tickets will be issued on all the different railroads leading to this place. 2t

C. C. Marr has the largest stock of E. Butterick & Co's. Dress Patterns in town.

Ladies, you will find a full stock of shoes very cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Cash and Produce buys cheap at C. C. Marr's.

New Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

The largest Stock in the county to select from at D. Lowenberg's.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

We have the biggest bargain in Ribbons that was ever offered to the people of this county for cash, at Clark & Wolf's. Sash Ribbons 6 and 7 inches wide, at 25 cents per yard

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

New Goods at Knorr's for fall trade.

New line of Baby's Cloaks at Clark & Wolf's

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

Clark & Wolf sell the Bazar cut paper patterns. Try them.

For a stylish Ready Made Suit go to D. Lowenberg's.

Go to C. C. Marr's for nice Dress Goods.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

For a Nobby Shirt go to D. Lowenberg's.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

Russel is receiving fresh Watermelons, Cantelopes, Bananas, &c., daily.

Worsted fringes at Clark & Wolf's

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

Elegant Coats and Vests,
Latest Style,
In Ready Mades,
at D. Lowenberg's.

Flannels in great variety at Clark & Wolf

Fine stock of Rubbers at McKinney's.

Under wear for Ladies and Gents at Clark & Wolf's.

Farmers in want of first class articles of Threshers and Cleaners; also, one and two horse Tread Powers, call on or address J. M. Hulshizer, Light Street, Columbia County, Pa. 3m*

You can get a reversible Ottaman Shawl at Lutz & Sloan's for 85 cents, and an embossed felt skirt, ladies size, for 75 cents.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Felt skirts at Clark & Wolf's.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19, '75-1y Proprietor.

Genuine Mason Fruit Jars for sale at M. M. Russel's.

COAL. COAL.

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

Wm. Morris & Co., at their new store in the Exchange block, have just received a grand stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Clothes, Cassimeres, &c., all of which are offered to the public or will be made up to order at the most reasonable rates.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Eliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUX.

Something new in Ladies ties at Clark & Wolf's. Call and see them.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

Marriages.

On the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Briarcreek township, Mr. ARTHUR KUNKLE, to Miss ALLIE LAMON, daughter of Wm. Lamon, Esq.

Deaths.

In Fishingcreek township, on the 23d of September, Mrs. SARAH A. BEALER, consort of Peter Bealer, aged 59 years, 11 months and 4 days.

In Kingston, Pa., on Friday, September 10, 1875, at the residence of Mr. Jesse Beard, CHARLES A. FULLMER, son of George J. and Sarah Fullmer, of Fishingcreek township, of typhoid fever, aged 19 years, 1 month and 26 days.

[The thanks of the bereaved parents and relatives are returned to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Beard, and other Kingston ladies for their kindness to the deceased while there.] C. S. L.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.20
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.60
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	5.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.23
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.13
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.70 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

"Time tries all things," and has proven that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, influenza, and "last, not least," consumption. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

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IMPORTANT RESULTS PLEASANTLY ACHIEVED.

Although the days of irrational medication are happily passing away, and intelligent physicians have ceased to measure the supposed efficacy of a remedy by the violence of its effects, there still lingers among the older practitioners a few of these predilections in favor of "heroic" treatment, which it would be lucky for their patients if they had abandoned. One of these is a fondness for administering drastic purgatives, such as blue pill, calomel, jalap and castor oil. A contrast to the effects of these drenching drugs with the mild and beneficent operation of Hostter's Stomach Bitters, is the very best argument that can be adduced against the wisdom of such destructive treatment. The old fashioned cathartics convulse the stomach, and relax the bowels so abruptly and copiously as to weaken them. Hostetter's Bitters, on the contrary, never gripe the intestines, but produce a laxative effect resembling the action of nature. At the same time they remove the cause of constipation, by arousing the dormant liver to secrete the bile necessary to the regular performance of the excretive function, and enable the stomach to thoroughly digest the food. Indigestion biliousness having been thus overcome, a regular habit of body is the necessary consequence, which the occasional subsequent use of the Bitters renders permanent. Every disagreeable symptom which, in the absence of perfect digestion and evacuation, harrasses the system, vanishes under the influence of the great national stomachic and alterative. Health and vigor are twin blessings that follow its use.

—o—

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other.

TAPE WORM

Removed alive with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Seat, pin and stomach worms also removed. Call and see; advice free, or send for circular. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle.

—o—

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is all that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &C.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &C.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more effacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all disease of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, are thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicine preserved in.

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THE MULTIPLICATION OF DISEASES.

Diseases multiply. One begets another. A trifling indisposition may, therefore, originate a complication of dangerous maladies. Indigestion begets far more formidable diseases; a multitude of ailments are traceable to constipation; fever and ague unhinges the entire system, and is therefore the source of the protean ailments which affect that portion of the human organism. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, whether resorted to at the inception of those disorders of the stomach, bowels or liver, which give birth to the majority of diseases and disabilities, or taken when they have ripened into formidable maturity, are alike powerful to cure. The process of recovery is, of course, longer when the malady has gained headway, but it is none the less certain. Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, kidney complaints and intermittent fever, invariably yield to the operation of the great alterative and invigorant.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

It is of great importance to you what kind of manure you apply to your Wheat Lands this fall. If you want a good crop of Wheat next season, and a heavy crop of Grass to follow, use

BAUGH'S

Raw Bone Super Phosphate

STANDARD WARRANTED.

Put up in 200lb bags.

The base of this Old Established Article is Raw or Unburned Bones, and its strength cannot be exhausted with the crop of Wheat, but will prove effective on the following crop of Grass, and will also permanently improve the soil.

Farmers look to your own interests and prove if what we say about

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate

is true or false, and notify us of the result. Make application for it early to your nearest Dealer in Manures, and if you cannot secure it through them, send your orders direct to your friends

BAUGH & SONS,
Aug. 13-2t. PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PHILIP WILSON, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip Wilson, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Julia A. Wilson and Jacob O. Wilson, of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. Executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executors without delay.

JULIA A. WILSON,
JACOB O. WILSON,
Aug. 27, '75-6t.* Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN MICHAEL, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Michael, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Hetler, of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay. JOHN B. HETLER,
Aug. 13-6t. Executor.

ESTRELLA True Bird GUANO

A valuable Bird Deposit,

Imported into the United States

FOR

BAUGH & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

This Guano possesses the most remarkable characteristics as a cheap fertilizer for all crops. The analysis of four cargoes shows an average of 58.105 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime. The tests have been highly satisfactory, and when you once adopt the article, you will use no other in preference.

Packed in Bags of 200 lbs each.

Price, $38 Per Ton.

BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Proprietors,
20 S. Delaware Ave., Phila.
103 South Street, Baltimore.
aug. 13-2t.

Manhood: How Lost How Restored!

JUST published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S celebrated essay on the radical cure

(without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal weakness, Impotency, Mental and physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits Induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance Piles, &c.

☞ *Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.*

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.
April 16, '75—y

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PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

Miscellaneous.

Napoleon's Treatment of His Generals.

He was born a king, if to command the obedience of men be the whole art of kingship, which may perhaps be doubted. He seems in general to have acted on the plan of Frederick the Great; that is, he demanded nothing but success from his lieutenants, and was careless of the means they took to obtain it. Only failure he would never forgive. It was a favorite saying of his that he never judged men but by results. It was to no purpose that Massena gave excellent reasons for his defeat by Wellington; Napoleon wanted victories, and not explanations. There is a foolish story, to which so eminent a man as Saathey could give credence, to the effect that Admiral Villeneuve was assassinated by order of the Emperor after his disgrace at Trafalgar. There can be no serious doubt that the unfortunate commander committed suicide in sheer terror at the idea of an interview with the stern master whose plans he had caused to miscarry.

It is fair to add that those of his captains who were successful had no need to complain that their services were insufficiently appreciated. Even Massena had acquired an income of $100,000 while his star was in the ascendent. Soult had $60,000 a year; Ney nearly $150,000; Davoust $180,000; while Bertier, Prince of Neuchatel, enjoyed a princely revenue of some $270,000. "They will no longer fight," Napoleon once exclaimed in a moment of dejection, referring to his generals. "I have made them too rich."

It may be suspected that it was rather from motives of policy than of gratitude that Napoleon thus created the fortunes of his marshals in a day. He was anxious to establish as a suport to his throne a powerful aristocracy which in splendor and (to do him justice) in the brilliancy of its achievements should rival the old nobility of France. He forgot, however, that though monarchy and democracy can exist and have existed without proscription, an aristocracy to be venerable must absoutely bear the seal of antiquity. In none of his projects had Cromwell failed more hopelessly than in his attempt to reconstruct the House of Lords in England. Napoleon, it is true, did not propose to confer legislative functions on his nobles as such nevertheless he intended them to be a privileged class, and this alone was a more courageous than wise idea on the morrow of 1789. —*The Galaxy for October.*

The Cathedral of N-tre Dame.

The church of our lady is not only one of the finest and oldest ecclesiastical edifices in Paris, but the most beautiful in all France. It stands on the island of the city, in the Seine, in the most ancient quarter of the metropolis. The first stone was laid in 1163, and it took three centuries to build it. After having suffered from the ravages of time and violence, it was completely restored about 1845. The west front, with its two ponderous square towers, and its immense rose window over the central portal, which should be seen when glowing in the rays of the declining sun, is indescribably grand and striking. The style of architecture is pure Gothic. It is built in the form of a latin cross, and is 415 feet in length by 150 in breadth. In the west front there are three entrances, through richly sculptured ogive arches. Over these porticoes are twenty-eight colossal statues of Kings of Judah, popularly supposed to be French kings. Above the huge rose window, and extending across the entire front, is the gallery of columns. The towers are 204 feet high. In the south tower hangs the famous bell of Notre Dame, weighing 32,000 pounds. The lover of romance should endeavor to obtain his first view of Notre Dame from one of the many bridges that span the Seine as the full moon climbs the eastern sky, silvering at first the outlines of the massive pile, then gradually developing in a broader effulgence those marvelous details of buttress, pinnacle, canopied niche, and rose window, that relieves its heavy grandeur. Not even the full moon will reveal all of its quaint anatomy, but dark shadows from the numerous projections will still involve this monstrous work in a shroud of medieval mystery.

For Womankind.

"It is better to love a man you can never marry than to marry a man you never love. This is a short text for a long sermon," says some wise man or woman. We do not propose to tire any one with a long sermon upon it. This weather is discouraging to long sermons, even were they worthy to be endured at any season. A few words on the text are sufficient. A loveless marriage is much worse for a woman in every way than for a man. In the first place woman has the credit, whether she deserves it or not, of being much more refined, of possessing much more delicacy and sensibility than the "stronger sex." Being thus higher, her degradation, when it comes, is much more terrible and thorough. Few things can conduce to this result in a greater degree than the constant and intimate relation of married life with a man she does not love. We have heard refined young women speak with disgust of the coarseness of the conversation of a class of their marriedlady acquaintances, and in many cases have traced this disagreeable trait back to its cause—a well-known loveless wedded life. Then again, perhaps the woman who marries for support, for a home, an "establishment," or because she has never loved any one and fears that the present will be her last chance (dreadful thought), afterwards meets some one whom she can and does love. The result is easily foreseen, either a life spent in the terrible effort to subdue an unhappy passion, or the divorce court. After all, the good old Quaker custom is best, due deliberation and reflection before "entering the married state." Marrying in haste to repent at leisure, is very fashionable now-a-days, but it is a fashion which can be profitable or pleasant only to the lawyers, and not to them if they have any pity for the unhappy victims of ante-nuptial foolishness and post-nuptial misery.

How Judges Differ.—Judge Trunkey, of Venango, one of the ablest judges in the State, has decided that to entitle a citizen to vote at an election his tax must have been paid at least one month prior thereto, and a payment for him by another must either have been authorized or ratified within the the same limit of time. This is directly in conflict with Judge Pearson's opinion in the case delivered shortly after last year's election, in which it was held that the ratification related back to the time of performance and adopted the act as of that date. This is an important matter, for it is now dangerous to have taxes paid by others, unless by express authority and within the thirty days. It is therefore illegal for committees to pay the taxes of a list of delinquents, without their personal request, simply to secure their votes. No dating back the ratification, any more than dating back the receipts, will be allowed.

True virtue, when she errs, needs not the eyes of men to excite her blushes; she is confounded at her own presence and covered with confusion of face.

Keep Ammonia in the House.

No housekeeper should be without a bottle of spirits of ammonia, for besides its medical value, it is invaluable for household purposes. It is nearly as useful as soap, and its cheapness brings it within reach of all. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of warm soap-suds, dip in a flannel cloth, and wipe off the dust and fly-specks, and see for yourself how much labor it will save. No scrubbing will be needful. It will cleanse and brighten silver wonderfully; to a pint of suds mix a teaspoonful of spirits, dip in your silver spoons, forks, etc., rub with a brush and polish with chamois skin.

For washing mirrors and windows it is very desirable; put a few drops of ammonia on a piece of paper and it will readily take off every spot or finger mark on the glass. It will take out grease spots from every fabric; put on the ammonia nearly clear, lay blotting paper over the place and place a hot flat iron on it for a few moments. A few drops in water will clean laces and whiten them as well, also muslins. Then it is a most refreshing agent at the toilet table; a few drops in a basin of water will make a better bath than pure water, and if the skin is oily, it will remove all glossiness and disagreeable odors. Added to a foot bath it entirely absorbs all noxious smell, so often arising from the feet in warm weather, and nothing is better for cleaning the hair from dandruff and dust.

For cleaning hair brushes it is equally good. Put a tablespoonful of ammonia into one pint of water, and shake the brushes through the water. When they look white rinse them in water and put them in the sunshine, or in a warm place to dry. The dirtiest brushes will come out of this bath white and clean. For medical purposes it is unrivaled. For the headache it is a desirable stimulant, a frequent inhaling of its pungent odors will often entirely remove catarghal colds. There is no better remedy for heartburn and dyspepsia, and the aromatic spirits of ammonia is especially prepared for these troubles. Ten drops of it in a wine-glass are often a great relief. The spirits of ammonia can be taken in the same way, but it is not as palatable.

In addition to all these uses, the effect of ammonia on vegetation is beneficial. If you desire roses, geraniums, fuchsias, etc., to become more flourishing, you can try it upon them by adding five or six drops to every pint of warm water you give them, but don't repeat the dose oftener than five or six days, lest you stimulate too highly. So be sure and keep a large bottle of it in the house, and have a glass stopper for it, as it is very evanescent and also injurious to corks.

What is it to be a Christian.

It will be a great help if at starting you have a right idea of what it really is to be a Christian. Do not look at it first as something that is going to make you happy. Think, rather, that you are aiming to be the best and noblest kind of a man and woman. You are going to be faithful, and brave, and unselfish and lovable. You are going to think more of other people's happiness than of your own. You are to live like a child of God, taking him for your father, trusting him for everything, seeking through his help to be like him. In a word you are to try to live like Jesus Christ lived. Never forget that to be a Christian is to be like Christ.

Perhaps to some of you the words "to be like Christ," have a kind of beautiful sound but not a very clear meaning. Let us start at the begining, then, with something so simple that all can understand it. The first thing is to be like Christ, and the great thing, is to be faithful to everything that we know is right. That means a great deal. It means something different at every hour. In school time it means studying one's lessons faithfully; at play-time, it means being generous and gentle and fair; when we are at home, it is to be watchful for the comfort and happiness of every one in the house; when we are tempted to any kind of evil, by other people, by our own thoughts, it is saying *no*, and sticking to it. It is a thousand such things that make up a Christian life.

A little boy wanted to borrow his aunt's dog for a moment, and asked her to let him have a piece of string, so he could lead him. "What are you going to do with him?" said the good lady. The boy hesitated a moment, and then said, "Well, you see, a boy round the corner bet me his dog was a larger dog than yours." "Well," said the aunt, suppose it turns out that his dog is the larger one?" "Then," said the nephew, "you'll lose your dog."

A lazy girl, who liked to live in comfort and do nothing, asked her fairy godmother to give her a good genius to do everything for her. On the instant the fairy called ten dwarfs, who dressed and washed the little girl. All was done so nicely that she was happy, except for the thought that they would go away. "To prevent that," said the godmother, "I will place them permanently in your ten pretty little fingers." And they are there yet.

A youngster being required to write a composition upon some portion of the human body, and expounded it as follows: "A throat is convenient to have, especially to roosters and ministers. The former eats corn and crows with it; the latter preaches through his'n, and then ties it up. This is pretty much all I can think of about necks."

"My dear," said a husband to his wife, on observing new red-striped stockings on his only heir, "why have you made barber's poles out of our child's legs?" "Because he is a little shaver," was the neat reply.

A very tall and shabby looking man, after having a glass of liquor, asked the bartender if he could change $20 bill. The gentleman informed him that he could. "Well," said the tall one, "I'll go out and see if I can find one."

Look on the bright side of things, for none are so unhappy as those who are forever thinking how hard their lot is, and how much better off are others. Think of those who have less, and life will be joyous.

There is no more certain way to build up a place than by encouraging good merchants, good mechanics, good papers, good schools and good people to settle among you. And this can best be done by spending your money at home where you are dealt with fairly.

There are people from whom we secretly shrink, whom we would personally avoid, though reason confesses that they are good people; there are others, with faults of temper, or the like, beside whom we live content, as if the air about them did us good.

Never place much reliance on a man who is always telling what he would have done had he been there, for you will be sure to notice that somehow this kind of people never get there.

Milwaukee boasts of a haunted distillery, which is just the place where one would naturally look for spirits.

VEGETINE.

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of scrofula, scrofulous humor, tumor, cancer, cancerous humor, erysipelas, salt rheum, syphilitic diseases, canker, faintness at the stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, inflammatory and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, gout and spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ulcers and eruptive diseases of the skin, pustules, pimples, blotches, boils tetter, scaldhead and ringworm, Vegetine has never given such perfect satisfaction as the cases that have been entrusted to effect a permanent cure.

For pains in the back, kidney complaints, dropsy, female weakness, leucorrhœa, arise from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and general debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For catarrh, dyspepsia, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, headache, piles, nervousness and general prostration of the nervous system, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as Vegetine. Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For pains in the back, kidney complaints, dropsy, female weakness, leucorrhœa, arise from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and general debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the public.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory any reasonable person suffering from any disease mentioned above, that they can be cured? Read the testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, in no case is it described as exaggerated, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, after the most skilful physicians, after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be called the great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kingdom are more safe and successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfect y safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT

VEGETINE

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegetine indtices me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive or disease peculiar to the spring and summer seasons.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost.

EDWARD TILDEN,
Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of Continental Insurance Company, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held.

Therefore, I, Michael Grover, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1874 being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month, at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough of Berwick, at the store of John McAnall, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Pelter.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Cressy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Ritker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. Whitely's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Diefterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Morris, in Shickshinny.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Ritmby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Melick.

Montour township, at the public house of W. R. Tubbs, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.

Pine Creek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Bretsbach.

Orange township, at the public school house in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Almas Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit, in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer.

One person for Senator for the XVth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan.

One person for Associate Judge of the county of Columbia.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for Register and Recorder.

One person for Treasurer.

Three persons for Commissioners, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

Three persons for Auditors, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 14th Section of the Act of the General Assembly being "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 30, 1874.

Section 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her names in figures again in full words, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any other person present may certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly declared by the officers upon the return of the polls present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as the vote is so counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and directed to the prothonotary, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and sealed officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection.

Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend, then the certificate of the fact shall be given by one of the clerks or inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The fifth act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 16, 1836, and reads thus:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: one ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled "Judges;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and to be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the names of Senator, and Members of the Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of the Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of this State, who shall hold or occupy within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any corporated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend at such election, then the person receiving the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by him to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding such election, and, if over the age of twenty-two years, shall have within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have lived in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district two months, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be added to the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" by or he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more next before the election or evidence of thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district two months next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and paying of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by him to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding such election, and, if over the age of twenty-one years, shall have within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have lived in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district two months, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be added to the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" by or he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more next before the election or evidence of thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district two months next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and paying of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or hinder him in the performance of his duty, or shall attempt to do any unlawful act with the view, design or intent to prevent the election of any candidate voted for at such election, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall obstruct or hinder the passage to such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to Court, when the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the county, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of the Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, or if any person shall fraudulently cause to be fixed in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Columbia county that by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 7th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

Section 2. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the first section of this act, stating opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the first section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in each election district on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

Section 16. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the said affiant shall make to his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state which, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, as the case may be, further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding the election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election such shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, in the words "Age," being added where the claimant claims to vote on account of age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, to the lists of persons voting at said election.

Section 17. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the supposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and received by the election officers in the district, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, and if the same has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his votes and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

Section 18. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to pay a fine for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 7. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and if any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

Section 15. The assessors and each of them shall receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law to assessors making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners in like other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges sitting, the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to the right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal hearing a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

Section 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person